"If there be fixed within five feet of a party-wall, upon the flat or roof of the building, any turret, dormer, lantern-light or other erection, of combustible materials,—then every such party-wall must be carried up next to every such turret, dormer, lantern-light or other erection, and must extend one foot six inches higher, and one foot six inches wider than any such erection on each side thereof."

Openings in Party-walls.—"And for the purpose of regulating the making of openings through any party-wall between one dwelling-house and another, whereby two or more such dwelling-houses shall be united—

"With regard to any dwelling-houses of any rate, such dwelling-houses may be united by means of openings in the party-walls,—

"But with regard to any dwelling-houses which when so united will contain more than fourteen squares,—

"If such dwelling-houses shall be and continue to be in the same occupation,—and if the poor-rates in respect thereof shall be paid by the same person,—then, upon its being declared by the official referees that in their opinion the stability and security from fire of any or either of such dwelling-houses will not be endangered by making such openings, they may be made accordingly; but the external and party-walls thereof must be such as are herein prescribed for buildings of the extra first-rate of the first class."

Recesses and Chases.—"And further, with regard to any party-wall, as to recesses, and as to chases in such wall,—

"In every story recesses may be formed, but only with the consent and authority of the official referees first had and obtained, and so that such recesses be arched over, and so that the back of any such recess be not nearer than seven inches to the centre of the party-wall in the first or lowest story, nor nearer than four inches to the centre of the party-wall in any other story, and so that the stability and sufficiency of such party-wall be not injuriously affected thereby.

"If any chases be required for the insertion of ends of walls, of piers, of chimney-jambs, of withes of flues, of metal pipes, or of iron story-posts,—then every chase for any such purpose must not be left or be cut nearer than four inches at the least *to* the centre of a party-wall, nor within a distance of nine inches at the least from any front or back wall, and no two such chases must be made within a distance of seven feet six inches at the least from each other on the same side of a wall, and no such chase must be formed wider than *nine* inches."

We presume the words should run "*not nearer than*," &c., "FROM the *centre of the party-wall*." We still think that for the words "*wider than nine inches*" should be substituted the words "WIDER THAN FOURTEEN INCHES."

PART IV.—*Party-walls and Party-arches between intermixed Property.*—"And with regard to ANY BUILDING ALREADY BUILT, having rooms or floors, the property of different owners, which lie intermixed, without being separated by any party-wall or party-arch or stone-floor,—

"If EITHER OF SUCH HOUSES shall be altogether rebuilt, or to the extent of one-fourth of the cubical contents thereof,—then such intermixed properties must be separated from each other as follows:

"If they adjoin vertically,—then so far as they adjoin vertically, they must be separated by a party-wall.

"If they adjoin horizontally,—then so far as they adjoin horizontally, they must be separated either by a floor formed of brick, tile, stone or other proper and sufficient incombustible materials, subject to the consent of the official referees, or by a floor formed of iron-girders and brick-arches or stone-landings, or tiles, or by a party-arch or party-arches of brick or stone of the thickness of nine inches at the least, if the span do not exceed nine feet, and thirteen inches at the least if the span exceed nine feet; and such floor or party-arch or party-arches must be built with sufficient abutments and in a sufficient manner."

We must again direct attention to the ungrammatical incongruity in the above wording, relative to which Mr. Bartholomew made the following observations:—The words "*Either of such houses*" do not relate properly to the foregoing words, "*any building*."

PART V.—*Buildings over Public Ways.*—"And with regard to buildings extending over any public way, as to the part thereof which extends over such way, so far as relates to the separation of such part from such public way,—

"If such part be rebuilt,—then it must be separated from such public way, either by a floor or arch formed of brick or stone, or of other incombustible materials, subject to the consent of the official referees; or by a floor formed of iron-girders and brick-arches or stone-landings, or by an arch formed of brick or of stone; which arch, if the span thereof do not exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of nine inches at the least, and which if the span exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of thirteen inches at the least."

Relative to this clause, Mr. Bartholomew observed—"We think grievous trouble would arise to all parties from recurrence to the official referees in all such cases." This duty, so retained, forms another reason for increasing the number of official referees. In fire-proof buildings, vaultings over public passages, should not be required to be thirteen inches thick. Old firm Gothic vaults are rarely so thick; the thrust of unskilfully-built thick vaults has occasioned them to be often superseded, in defiance of geometry and statics by tasteless bunglers, by those gross, execrable, and unsightly pieces of malconstruction, formed by iron girders, bearing brick arches.

PART V.—"And such floor or arch, with its abutments, must be built in such manner as shall be approved of by the surveyor; but there must not be formed over any public way a ceiling of lath and plaster, or of lath and cement."

PART VI.—*Party-Fence-Walls.*—The former absurd paragraph has been altered as follows:—

"And with regard to party-fence-walls, in reference to the thickness thereof, and to the height thereof,—

"The thickness of every such party-fence-wall must be throughout, at the least one-eighth of its length, and in buttress piers properly distributed, one-twelfth, at the least, of the whole height of the wall, measured from the top of the footing to the top of the wall, and including any coping upon the wall; or if the wall be less than 8½ feet high, then such thickness must be in every part thereof 8½ inches at the least, and the intermediate parts of every higher wall must be at the least 8½ inches thick.

"And every party-fence-wall, less than nine feet above the ground on either side thereof, may be raised to that height, by the owner of the ground, on the side on which it is less than that height; but upon condition that he do pay all the costs and charges of so raising it."

This clause is now in a very improved form, though its language is not sufficiently clear. Yet if *one-eighth* were made *one-tenth*, it would be still more improved, for the very frequent recurrence of buttresses would be troublesome, and the buttresses ought to be allowed to be sloped off at top with water-tablings, and indeed should, if of squared masonry, be allowed to slope altogether.

SCHEDULE (E.)—*Rules concerning external Projections.—Projections from Walls of Buildings.*—"And with regard to all buildings, in reference to projections therefrom (except the porticoes of churches, chapels, theatres or other public buildings, but including steps, cellar doors and area inclosures),—The walls of all such buildings must be set back, so that all projection therefrom, and also all steps, cellar doors and area *inclosures*, shall only overhang or occupy the ground of the owner of such building, without overhanging or encroaching upon any public way."

We again refer strongly to Mr. Bartholomew's observations on this.—"The utterly forbidding of cornices and other decorations to private buildings to project over public ways, would be fatal to architecture, and would have the effect of deterring, on that account, many persons from altering or rebuilding the fronts of their houses; it would be quite sufficient to forbid the dripping of water or other liquids from such projections upon any public way."

Wooden Shop Fronts and Shutters.—"A with regard to shop-fronts and their entab tures, their shutters and pilasters and st boards, made of wood,—

"If the street or alley in which such fr is situate be of less width than 30 feet,—th no part of such shop-front must be higher, any part thereof than 15 feet; nor must part, except the cornice, project from the f of a wall, whether there be an area or not, m than five inches; nor must the cornice proj therefrom more than 13 inches.

"If the street or alley be of a greater wi than 30 feet,—then no part of such shop-fro except the cornice, must project from the f of a wall, whether there be an area or more than 10 inches; nor must the corn project therefrom more than 18 inches.

"And the width of such street or alley m be ascertained by measuring the same, as he inafter directed with regard to the width streets and alleys.

"And the wood-work of any shop-front m not be fixed nearer than 4½ inches *to* centre line of a party-wall.

"And with regard to such wood-work; it be put up at such distance of 4½ inches then a pier or corbel built of stone or of br or other incombustible material, and of width of 4½ inches at the least, must be fi in the line of the party-wall, so as to be high as such wood-work, and so as to proj one inch at the least in front of the f thereof."

"And the height of every shop-front m be ascertained by measuring *from the level the public foot-pavement in front of building.*

"And every sign or notice-board fi against or upon any part of any house, or ot building standing close to any public w must be so fixed that the top shall be wit 18 feet at the most above the level of st public way."

The expression should run, "4½ *inches* FR *the centre.*" Whether the highest or low part of the foot pavement should be express We think if the clause with regard to noti boards be allowed at all, the restriction w regard to altitude would be uselessly ve tious.

Projections beyond the general Line Buildings and from other external Walls

"And with regard to buildings already b or hereafter to be rebuilt, as to bow windo or other projections of any kind,—

"Such projections must neither be b with, nor be added to any building on any f of an external wall thereof, so as to ext beyond the general line of the fronts of houses (which general line may be determi by the surveyor), except so far as is here before provided with regard to porticoes p jected over public ways, and with regard projections from face-wall and shop-front nor so as to overhang the ground belonging any other owner; nor so as to obstruct light and air, or to be otherwise injurious the owners or occupiers of the buildi adjoining thereto, on any side thereof."

Mr. Bartholomew stated his opinion, t "verandahs, balconies, cornices, and deco tions ought to be allowed to project, provi they cause no public or private injury, and made of incombustible materials, and to satisfaction of the surveyor or official referee Amelioration in this respect has now be made.

SCHEDULE (F.)—*Rules concerning Chimn hereafter built or rebuilt.—Construction.*—T plural word chimneys was (like that of mone misspelled throughout the Bill, in defiance that rule of English orthography, which quires if a word end with y, preceded by vowel, the y shall be retained. We are p ticular in this, because we think architectu nomenclature and orthography ought to as soon as possible corrected: the alterati has been only partially made. The langua is now,—

"With regard to chimnies and chimn stacks, in reference to the construction the of,—

"The foundations and footings of every su chimney and chimney-stack must be built sim lar to those of the wall in or adjoining to whi it shall be.

"And the brick-work of every flue in party-wall must be built from the foundation

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